



THE  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF SHERINGHAM

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ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
to which is appended  
THE REPORT OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1971



THE  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF SHERINGHAM

HIGHWAYS & PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1971

Chairman

Mr. Councillor P. R. Churchyard

Vice-Chairman

Mr. Councillor B. Pigott

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Mr. Councillor A. C. Denis

Mr. Councillor J. N. Farrow

Mr. Councillor R. W. Knight

Mr. Councillor S/Ldr. J. R. Palmer

Mr. Councillor J. H. Pegg

Mr. Councillor L. F. Temple

Mr. Councillor N. G. Wilson

Mr. Councillor H. J. Child (ex-officio)



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SHERINGHAM

Public Health Department

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

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Tel. Cromer 2591.

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Deputy Surveyor and Additional Public Health Inspector

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Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland

Clerical Assistant

R. A. N. HENRY

Clerk/Typist

Miss V. Hurst (From 4. 1. 1971)



THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1971

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1971.

There was again a decrease in population. In an area where the major industry is catering for visitors it would appear that the younger members of the population are finding employment away from the area. This is a common pattern, the young gravitate to the town, the elderly retire to the seaside or the country.

People spend their holidays at the same resort year after year, enjoy it so much that it becomes the natural selection of place to which to retire. Having spent two happy weeks annually in the town over the years, the prospect of fifty-two weeks per year in the chosen area for the rest of their lives appears the obvious way to achieve a happy retirement. One lived in a city because one worked there, the seaside or the country was synonymous with freedom and peace; no longer tied to the inexorable work schedule the answer is freedom, freedom "to get away from it all" - and so to the country "that charming village" or to the seaside "so lovely to be near the sea all the year round", and so they uproot themselves and move to an area where they are really strangers.

If they are fortunate they get their house near the sea, but it may not be near the shops, and though in the beginning they may still have the car the time may come, all too soon, when the car is not such a useful servant, either by rising cost of maintenance or the distance of the new Car Park from the shops. Public transport is so often inconvenient, infrequent or unobtainable. Having moved away from their relatives they do not have the help that children or grandchildren can, if they will, provide. Their neighbours are probably in the same age group and beset with the same problems. So shopping becomes more and more difficult, fewer shopkeepers will deliver goods - it is not economic. It cuts the profits to employ a man with a van to deliver orders. Gone are the days when a boy entered the grocery trade as "the errand boy" on a bicycle.

Because of rising prices and fixed income some restriction of the expenditure on food may ensue. It is so easy to fall into the "cup of tea and piece of bread and butter" habit. On a limited income the first economy is meat, first class protein. It is not possible to have meat each day, even the cheaper cuts have to be well augmented with potatoes and vegetables. Fish and fresh fruit also come in the "luxurious" class. Advice on budgetting and the easy preparation of simple balanced meals could be a regular feature of the Over Sixties clubs and similar organisations, to be given by someone aware of current market prices of food. Such meals must, of necessity, require the minimum amount of effort to produce. These "Meals in Minutes" recipes which take an hour's preparation are out of the question for the elderly arthritic person. The meal must be appetising in aroma while cooking and in appearance, and must be satisfying without being stodgy. Dumplings may be traditional and filling but they are fattening and carrying unnecessary weight is wearing. Indeed a Gourmets Club for Grandparents or Educated Eating for the Elderly could well be a stimulating pursuit for men as well as women.

Three hundred years ago when meat was scarce and of poor quality, and fish was salted to preserve it, herbs were used to enhance the flavour of food. Many herbs are easy to grow and not expensive to buy. They can transform a simple dish easily and quickly into a delectable repast.

It is time that the culinary art was revived - prepacked meals are quick, expensive and often lacking in full flavour. The reduced diet that can so easily follow the diminished income can insidiously lead to mild malnutrition. One does not need to be a Cordon Bleu Chef to produce interesting meals, one requires a little helpful advice and a little imagination. The delicious aroma of good cooking always fires the appetite. With such incentives, poor meals with the consequent danger of debility due to dietary deficiencies, will be a thing of the past.



## VITAL STATISTICS.

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Estimated Mid Year Population	4,680	4,990	48,815,000
Live Births	44	36	783,165
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)	13.0	9.9	15.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	2%	17%	8%
Still births	-	-	9,898
Total live & still births	44	36	793,063
Infant Mortality Rates			
Infant Death Rate (Deaths under 1 year)	-	-	14,269
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	-	-	18
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	-	-	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	-	24
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	-	-	12
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	-	-	10
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)	-	-	22
Deaths All Ages	89	93	567,345
Death rate (adjusted)	10.6	10.4	11.6

There was again a natural decrease (deaths - births 45) and an actual decrease of 310.

The birth rate is higher than last year although still below the national rate, but with small figures this apparent rise is not really significant. The death rate remains more or less stationary at 10.6, slightly below the national rate.

Once again there were no still births, no deaths under 1 year also no maternal deaths. There was 1 illegitimate birth in 44 live births giving an illegitimate live birth percentage of all live births of 2% compared with 8% nationally.

## General Statistics.

Area in acres	929 acres
Estimated population mid 1970	4990
Estimated population mid 1971	<del>4682</del> 4680
Rateable value December 31st 1971	£218,034
Estimated product of Penny Rate 70/71	£830



DEATHS The following table shows the causes of death as supplied by the Registrar General for 1971.

<u>Individual Causes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Late Effects of Respiratory T.B.	--	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	--	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	--	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	3	3
Other Malignant Neoplasms	1	2	3
Hypertensive Disease	-	1	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	12	19	31
Other Forms of Heart Disease	-	7	7
Cerebrovascular Disease	5	7	12
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	-	2	2
Pneumonia	1	4	5
Bronchitis and Emphysema	7	1	8
Peptic Ulcer	2	--	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	--	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	--	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	1	1
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	1	1
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	-	1
	<u>35</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>89</u>

There was only one death from pathological causes under the age of 55 years, the death in the 25 - 34 age group was due to self-inflicted injury.

Deaths by age and sex are shown in the following table.

Sex	0 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	Over 75
Male	-	1	-	-	5	10	19
Female	-	-	-	1	3	14	36
Total	--	1	-	1	8	24	55



It will be noted that in the 55 - 64 group the ratio of male to female deaths is nearly 2 : 1 whereas for over 75 years of age there are twice as many female deaths as male. This is because the average age at death is higher in females than males.

The commonest cause of death was Ischaemic Heart Disease (Coronary Artery Disease). This condition accounted for 12 male and 19 female deaths, 24 of which occurred over the age of 75, that is over 12%.<sup>27</sup> The next biggest group was the Cancer group - 13 deaths (14%) only 2 of which were due to lung cancer.

As would be expected the over 75 years was the group of highest death rate. Over 60% of the deaths occurred in this group.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Scarlet Fever	-	-	5
Measles	3	1	-
Dysentery	-	-	3

Only three notifications of measles were received, an incredibly low number.

#### Tuberculosis Register

	<u>1971</u>			<u>1970</u>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	12	15	27	13	16	29
Non-Pulmonary	-	2	2	-	2	2
Total	12	17	29	13	18	31

Two patients died of Pulmonary tuberculosis during 1971 but I am pleased to report that there have been no new notifications of the disease since 1969.

#### PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Norfolk County Council offer in Child Health Clinics and the School Health Service protection against whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles, rubella (German Measles) and tuberculosis. These latter two are available in the thirteenth year, rubella of course to Girls only. As is known, it can be potentially damaging to the developing baby for an expectant mother to contract or be in contact with rubella during the first three months of pregnancy.

Immunisation and vaccination against all except tuberculosis is also provided by the General Practitioners.

It will be noted that there are no figures for smallpox vaccination by the County Departmental Medical Officer. The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation, reporting in mid 1971, stated that vaccination against smallpox need not now be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood. Travellers to and from those parts of the world where



smallpox is endemic should be protected by recent vaccination as should those members of the public services likely to come into contact with cases of smallpox.

The following tables show the work done in the preventive field by the General Practitioners and the County Departmental Medical Officers.

<u>General Practitioners</u>								
Type of Vaccine	Course	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964 1967	Others under 16	Total
Diphtheria/ Tetanus & Whooping Cough	Primary	-	29	14	2	1	-	46
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	1	14	2	17
Diphtheria/ Tetanus	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Tetanus	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Reinforcing	-	-	1	2	6	27	36
Diphtheria	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	Primary	-	7	20	2	7	-	36
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>C.D.M.O.</u>								
Diphtheria/ Tetanus & Whooping Cough	Primary	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/ Tetanus	Primary	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	76	-	76
Diphtheria	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Measles	Primary	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### POLIOMYELITIS G.P.'S.

Type of Vaccine	Course	<u>Year of Birth</u>						Total
		1971	1970	1969	1968	1964 1967	Others under 16	
Sabin (oral vaccine)	Primary	-	25	10	1	1	-	37
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	1	21	3	25
<u>C.D.M.O.</u>								
Sabin (oral vaccine)	Primary	1	1	1	-	1	1	5
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	76	30	106



SMALLPOX G.P.'S.

Age when vaccinated	0 - 3 mths	3 - 6 mths	6 - 9 mths	9 - 12 mths	1 yr.	2 - 4 years	5 - 16 years	Total
Primary vaccination	-	-	1	1	5	20	5	32
Re-vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9
	-	-	1	1	5	22	12	41

C.D.M.O.

Primary vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Re-vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

RUBELLA

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Total
C.D.M.O.	-	3	8	-	-	14
G.P.	-	-	3	1	-	4

B.C.G. Vaccination

Number of children eligible	77
Number of acceptances	69
Number of children heard tested	65
Number of tests read	62
Number of tests positive	5
Number of children vaccinated	56
Tuberculin index (percentage positive readings of total readings)	8.3

Protection against tuberculosis is still important because there are even yet undetected cases in the elderly which suddenly are manifest and may cause infection in the younger age groups.

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS

Under the National Health Act 1946 Norfolk County Council provide a Child Health Clinic at St. Peter's Parish Hall on the first and third Tuesdays each month. The Medical Officer attends on the first Tuesday. Immunisation against whooping cough, diptheria, tetanus and measles is offered. Regular developmental paediatric examinations are carried out on all the babies and pre-school children attending. It is of prime



importance to detect early any deviation from the normal development so that investigation and treatment by General Practitioners and Hospital Consultants can be instituted where needed.

Finally, I would like to thank members of the Public Health Committee and Council for the keen interest taken in the work of the Department. I would also like to thank the Staff of the Urban District Council for their continued help and willing co-operation and the Staff of the Cromer Health Office for their assistance in preparing this Report.

I have the honour to be

Your Obedient Servant,

Lydia McMurdo, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.



R E P O R T  
OF THE  
SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

<u>Public Health Acts</u>	1971
Initial Inspections	18
Re-visits	9
Smoke observations	4
Means of escape in case of fire	14
Noise abatement	2
<u>Caravan Sites and Control Development Act</u>	5
<u>Civic Amenities Act</u>	-
<u>Housing Acts</u>	
Surveys for valuation for house purchase loans	16
House Inspections	15
Re-visits in connections with above	16
Visits in connection with application for grants under Housing Act 1969	151
Visits re Slum Clearance	2
Visits in connection with applications for Qualification Certificates	8
<u>Food and Drugs Act</u>	
Premises inspected	118
Visits re manufacture and sale of Ice-cream	12
Visits re Dairies and inspection of milk retailers' vehicles	-
Slaughterhouse and Meat Inspection visits	106
Visits re Shellfish	-
Diseases of Animals Act, Waste Foods Order	-
<u>Sewerage</u>	
Inspection of sewerage systems, disposal works and Public Conveniences	278
Contract (Sewerage) Visits	-
<u>District Scavenging</u>	
Visiting workmen on rounds, investigating complaints, etc.	87
<u>Factories Act</u>	
Inspection of Factories with power	-
Inspection of Factories without power	-
<u>Building Regulation Inspections</u>	
Inspections during course of construction	1437
Town and Country Planning Acts and Regulations	44
<u>Infectious Diseases</u>	
Cases investigated	-
<u>Rooms Disinfected</u>	-
<u>Petroleum Acts</u>	
Installations inspected and tested	3
<u>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act</u>	-
<u>Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act</u>	131
<u>Car Parks</u>	10
<u>Water Supply</u>	5
<u>Foreshore and Coast Protection</u>	61
<u>Highways</u>	338
<u>Council Housing</u>	166
<u>Other Council Properties (Parks &amp; Gardens, etc.)</u>	93
<u>Other Inspections</u>	
Not classified under headings above but made in connection therewith	84
Total visits made	<u>2933</u>



# RECORD OF INSPECTIONS - (Continued)

## NOTICES SERVED

### Informal Notices

1971

Public Health and Housing Acts	2
Food and Drugs Act	12
Factories Act	-
Building Regulations	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	-
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960	-
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	12
Clean Air Act	1
Highways Act	3
Other	1

Total Informal Notices

31

### Formal Notices

Public Health Acts	-
Housing Acts	-

## HOUSING

### (a) New Dwellings

The following figures include conversions of non-domestic buildings to habitations:-

By private persons - 81 Completed and 57 under construction at the end of the year.

By Local Authority -- 12.

### (b) Improvement Grants - Discretionary

The following are the statistics of Discretionary Grant approved during the year:-

Amount of Grant approved	For occupation by		Grant essential to preserve house and provide amenities.	Grant to improve amenities only.
	Owner	Tenant		
January to December <u>1971</u>				
£10,546.00.	4	12	6	10

### (c) Improvement Grants - Standard

The following are the statistics of Standard Grants approved during the year:-

Maximum amount of grant approved	For occupation by	
	Owner	Tenant
<u>January to December 1971</u> £2235.65	4	6
Reduced standard	-	-



(d) Housing Act 1969

3 Qualification Certificates were issued in respect of houses which satisfied the standards required by the Act.

PLANS BROUGHT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

Number of Plans considered by Committee 1971 - 240

<u>New dwellings</u>	<u>Alterations to dwellings</u>	<u>Erection and Alteration of Shops</u>	<u>Domestic Garages</u>	<u>Misc.</u>
<u>Building Regulations</u>				
54	70	18	29	17
<u>Outline &amp; Planning Only</u>				
27	3	11	2	9

It was not necessary to refuse any applications for approval under the Building Regulations.

The figures show a 20% increase in the number of plans submitted to the Council as compared with the previous year.

DISTRICT SCAVENGING

Once-weekly collection of household refuse was made and trade refuse was collected separately, a charge being made for the latter service.

About two-hundred requests for bulky refuse collections were met. This service is given free of charge on request for all items of domestic refuse too large for collection on the normal rounds.

The plastic bin-liner system of collection was introduced in blocks of flats and proved successful in easing the collectors' task and providing a more hygienic service.

Disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at a site used and maintained by the neighbouring Rural Authority.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

- (i) The Council agreed conditionally to accept into the system effluent from the parishes of Upper Sheringham and West Beckham, both in the Rural District of Erpingham.
- (ii) The Council ordered the installation of an Ultra Violet irradiation system in the Comminator Chamber to eliminate offensive odours which were noticeable on the Promenade under certain conditions.
- (iii) The sewerage sytem continued to surcharge in places in times of heavy rain, most trouble of this sort being experienced in the sewers serving properties in Beeston Regis, Nelson Road and Churchill Crescent. Rapidly increasing development in Beeston Regis makes the enlargement of the sewer serving this area a matter of pressing urgency.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Public Conveniences suffered from continuing minor vandalism and it is increasingly difficult to maintain in good order the facilities which the public should, and do, expect.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

49 properties were treated for rat and mouse infestation, necessitating 188 visits by the operative.



## FOOD

### (a) Food Preparing Premises

The number of premises in the District is as follows:-

Catering Premises	-	19
Public Houses and Clubs	-	12
Fishmongers (wet fish)	-	3
Fried fish shops	-	3
Preserved food factory	-	1
Provision stores	-	14
Butchers	-	6
Greengrocers	-	9
Bakers Shops and Bakehouses	-	3
Confectioners	-	13

Twelve samples of ice-cream were taken, all being classified as satisfactory.

Two additional premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream.

### (b) Milk

96 samples were taken by the County Council's Officers. 94 satisfied the phosphatase test for efficiency of heat treatment and 2 failed. 78 satisfied the methylene blue test, 4 samples were void and 14 failed.

### (c) Prosecutions

Proceedings were taken against a food business for an offence against the Food and Drugs Act 1955, the offence being the sale of a doughnut containing a caterpillar.

This resulted in a fine being imposed on the firm concerned.



(d) Meat Inspection

100% meat inspection has been carried out, and with the co-operation of the butcher concerned, has taken place in normal office hours, except for Public Holidays.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned for the Year 1971

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected	142	-	210	276
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>				
Whole Carcases condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	4.93%	0%	0%	3.99%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>				
Whole Carcases condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	0.36%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-

(e) Slaughterhouses

The one slaughterhouse in operation has continued to maintain a high standard.



FACTORIESFactories Act 1961Annual Report for 1971 under Section 153(1) of the  
Factories Act 1961

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspect- ions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	2	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	22	-	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	Nil	-	-	-
Total	24	-	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector.	by H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-



OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963TABLE A      REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered Premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	-	25	7
Retail Shops	-	73	35
Wholesale shops and warehouses	-	-	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	-	19	-
Fuel storage depots	-	3	-

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises:- 131

TABLE C      ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	83
Retail shops	201
Wholesale departments, warehouses	-
Catering establishments open to the public	89
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	9
Total	382

Total males      139

Total females      243

TABLE D      EXEMPTIONS

No applications for exemption under the Act were made during the Year.

TABLE E      PROSECUTIONS

No prosecutions were made during the Year.



## WATER SUPPLIES

Prior to the year under review the water supply to Sheringham was the responsibility of the Eastern Gas Board. However, since the 1st April, 1971 under the provisions of the "Norwich Water Order 1970", the Water Department of the Norwich Corporation has been responsible for all water supply in the area.

A regional office and depot has been established at No.20 Cromer Road, Sheringham and provides a local point of contact for enquiries from the public.

There has been no change in the sources of supply which are springs and deep wells sunk into the chalk to a depth of approximately 400 feet.

The quality of the water has remained at a high standard although occasional complaints have been received of iron in the water.

Samples of water for chemical and bacteriological examination are taken regularly both at source and from taps at various points in the District, the examinations being carried out at the Water Department's own Laboratory at Heigham Waterworks. The analyses during the year of water after treatment showed a very high standard of purity, details of all examinations being sent to the Medical Officer of Health and being available for inspection at the Water Department Laboratory.

Future work proposed at the Sheringham Waterworks includes the sinking of a new bore following a successful exploratory one, the installation of a new filter and the modernisation of the Works with the installation of new equipment.

## STAFF

Miss V. Hurst joined the Department as Clerk/Typist.

Your obedient Servant,

P. A. PAGE

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector





